

Prices and Prospects.

FURNACES SUFFERING MORE
SEVERELY FROM LACK OF COKE

Those Not Banked Are Operating at Reduced Rates of Output.

MARKET IS VERY NARROW

There Being Scarcely Any Coke to Be Had, No Matter What Price is Bid; Spot Furnace Quoted at \$11 to \$12; Dealers Bid \$12 Freely for Foundry.

Special to The Weekly Courier.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—The blast furnaces are suffering still more severely from insufficient coke supplies than was the case a week ago. While last week's coke shipments were extremely light throughout the full effect was not felt at once as coke has been long in transit for months past; and the most acute shortage of coke at furnaces, arising from last week's deficiency in shipments is still to be felt. Many furnaces are banked but no precise estimate can be secured in the great majority of furnaces not banked are operating at reduced rates. If the point has not yet been reached of pig iron production at the furnaces tributary to the Connellsville region being reduced to one-half of normal the point is going to be reached unless a miraculously improvement occurs in transportation conditions.

Car supplies in the coke region this week are reported to be fully as short as last week. Many operations had large shortages even Monday of this week; and a few reported they had no cars at all, whereas Monday is always a day of better car supplies than average.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

While the blast furnaces as a rule have been averse to paying particularly high prices for spot coke, say above \$8, there are exceptions. The important exception is the case of a furnace that desires to bank and is not enough coke to do so, as to the furnace will be involved a considerable direct loss besides the loss of about three weeks' time. However, when it is a case of banking coke is generally not enough time for coke to be delivered.

There is, of course, no contract market in coke as no one would venture to make a sale or a purchase irrespective of price, and quotations given below are purely nominal, based on figures prevailing when last there as a definite market.

At furnace \$11.00 to \$12.00
Contract furnace, nominal \$8.80 to \$8.50
Dealers bid \$11.00 to \$12.00
Contract foundry, nominal \$8.00 to \$8.50

The coal market is much stiffer with very little free coal available, shipments far below contract requirements. Monday morning several in the Pittsburgh district were docked because loaded cars had not been removed, and it is stated that this is the first time in the history of the Pittsburgh coal district that such a thing has been obtained on a Monday morning, though it has been a not infrequent occurrence late in the week.

The pig iron market is not materially changed, but consumers are beginning to take an interest in third quarter and second half deliveries. They are not ready to buy northern iron as yet, at prices quoted, but are considering the situation more carefully. Southern iron has been available at much less than northern, for delivery to Pittsburgh, but southern furnaces have begun to withdraw from the market.

Northern iron for early deliveries quoted as follows:

semer \$15.00
sic \$16.00
2 foundry \$33.00 to \$35.00
steelable \$33.00 to \$35.00
ure \$32.00 to \$33.00

These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, prices delivered Pittsburgh being higher by the 25 cents freight.

ADD EQUIPMENT.

Leasing No. 1 Mine Rescue Station Gets Ambulance.

A motor ambulance has been added to the equipment of the mine rescue station at the Leisenring No. 1 plant the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and other apparatus has been received. The ambulance was delivered last week. Yesterday a Ford truck, used transporting the pulmotor and other parts from mine to mine was released.

Coal by Parcel Post.

The Parrot Coal Company of Salt City shipped 250 pounds of coal in 50-lb. bags by parcel post some time ago.

COKE FREIGHT RATES.	
The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the Basin district) and the Lower Connellsville region (often called the Kiski district, and sometimes the Monongahela district) to principal points of shipment are as follows: per net ton of 2,000 pounds:	
Dayton	Rate
Columbus	1.90
Baltimore	1.85
Buffalo	1.40
Chicago	2.50
Cleveland	1.60
Columbus	1.60
Detroit	2.10
T. St. Louis	2.80
Erie	1.65
Harrisburg	1.70
Joliet	2.50
Louisville	2.50
Milwaukee	1.85
N. Y. York	2.85
Philadelphia	2.05
Pittsburgh	.75
Port Henry, N. Y.	2.80
Pottstown	1.25
Rochester	2.84
Richmond, Va.	2.00
South Bethlehem	2.00
Swedesboro, Pa.	2.00
Toledo, O.	1.85
Wheeling	1.20
Yaller Points	1.20

CENTRAL WEST
SUFFERS WORST

From Congested Freight Movement Thereby Involving About Half the Country's Productive Capacity.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

The freight movement in the central west is extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

The coke market has become extremely narrow, there being scarcely any coke available, irrespective of prices. Quotations on spot coke are made only occasionally, and the market may be regarded as largely nominal. Yesterday and to-day there have been occasional quotations of spot furnace coke at from \$11 to \$12, the offerings even at such extremely high prices would amount to very little. Dealers in foundry coke are bidding \$12 freely, but only for occasional carloads, and evidently expect to secure about \$13 from consumers, as at these high prices the seller who can furnish coke expects to make a much larger margin than usual.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING FEB. 10, 1917.			WEEK ENDING FEB. 3, 1917.					
	DISTRICT.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	26,674	18,592	1,782	164,172	20,684	18,839	1,345	186,251	
Lower Connellsville	17,645	16,044	1,001	138,761	17,646	16,095	1,650	138,747	
Totals	44,319								

**THE STATE TO MINE
COAL IF PROPOSED
LAW IS ENACTED**

Socialist Representative From
Berks County Is the
Author.

MINES MAY BE BOUGHT

Also Coal Lands to Carry on Business
Output to be Sold at a Profit of 10
Cents Per Ton and in Lots Not Ex-
ceeding 20 Tons to a Family a Year.

James Maurer, the Socialist member of the legislature from Berks county, who was the sole opponent of the resolution pledging the state's support to President Wilson in the present crisis, has introduced a bill creating in the Department of Mines jurisdiction for the mining and sale of coal; and providing for the mining and sale of coal by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The bill says that the commonwealth may engage in the business of mining coal and selling the same to residents and inhabitants of the commonwealth and to municipalities and towns.

The bill provides that coal may be mined on lands owned by the state where coal shall have been found and the chief of the Department of Mines may from that time purchase in the name of the commonwealth such coal lands within the state as he deems advantageous, if the same can be obtained at a reasonable price. He is also given the power to buy any existing colliery with lands adjacent, if any such can be obtained at a reasonable price.

The bill provides further that the second deputy chief of the Department of Mines, which office is created under the bill under the sanction of the Chief of the Department of Mines, may purchase such machinery, equipment and implements and erect such buildings, breakers, etc., as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

When any coal is mined by the commonwealth it is to be sold at a price equal to the cost of producing—the same including the payment of the salaries made a charge on the fund for the mining and sale of coal by section seven of the bill and including reasonable wear and depreciation in buildings, structures, equipment and machinery and a profit of 10 per ton and in quantities of not more than 20 tons to any one family during any year.

All money received from the sale of coal and from sale of exhausted coal lands shall be paid to the state treasurer and shall constitute a fund to be known as the "Fund for the Mining and Sale of Coal."

The fund is to be used for the purposes of paying the salaries of all employees in the proposed division and for the purchase of all coal lands building or breakers, repairs and operation of the coal mines.

Representative Maurer is also asking support on another bill, which will give townships, boroughs, etc., the right to engage in the business of buying and selling coal and providing a system of administration in connection with it.

This bill provides that the councils of municipalities of the state may create a bureau to supervise the buying and selling of coal, and that the coal is to be sold at the actual cost thereof, including the cost of maintaining the bureau, etc., also including reasonable wear and depreciation of property and equipment.

JAMIESON NAMED
Former B. & O. Official Here Is Train-
master at Garrett, Ind.

Changes made in the operating department of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad have brought about the appointment of T. E. Jamieson, formerly trainmaster at Garrett, Ind. He succeeds W. L. Campbell, who has been transferred.

Some time ago friends of Mr. Jamieson here heard that he had been transferred but were not able to learn where he was located.

Banding Furniture in Canada.
It is reported that people of two or three towns in Canada, not far from the border, have been compelled to burn their furniture lately in order to keep warm. The coal companies say this condition of affairs is due to the congestion upon Canadian railroads.

New B. & M. Embargo.
The Boston & Maine has declared an embargo on all shipments routing to or via the Boston & Maine at Rotterdam, Mechanicville, and Troy, except live stock, coal and coke, fuel oil, news print paper.

Will Make Aeroplanes.
The Hagerstown, Md., plant of the New York & Hagerstown Metal Stamping Company, which has been making shells, shortly will begin the manufacture of aeroplanes.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

**COAL PRODUCTION
IN KENTUCKY**

Output in 1916 Was 4,000,000 tons
Greater Than in 1915, Largely
By Products and Gas Fuel.

The production of coal in Kentucky in 1916 is estimated at 25,320,000 tons, an increase compared with 1915 of nearly 4,000,000 tons, or 18 per cent, according to the report of the Geological Survey. Reports received from the western part of the state indicate that the production of that district was about equal to the output in 1915, or 7,300,000 tons. The mines in Hopkins and Webster counties increased their output, but other mines showed decrease of approximately equal magnitude, and the total was not materially changed. The demand for coal from western Kentucky was about normal during the first nine months of the year. In October railroad consumption increased and a car shortage was first felt. The increased demand in the last quarter offset the decreased shipments to the lower Mississippi valley that followed a lowering of the rates on competitive coal from Alabama.

The increase in production in eastern Kentucky was largely in the by-product gas coal, but was shared by the domestic and steam coals. There has been a notable extension of markets for coal from eastern Kentucky, in the last two years, in the territory north of Ohio river and in the states northwest, and the demand from Michigan in particular was strong in the last half of 1916.

The business was affected by the shortage of cars and the embargoes in the last quarter of the year, and many of the companies were a month or more behind on their orders and were unable to profit to any extent by the higher market prices in effect from October to the end of the year. In the Cincinnati Southern district, in McCreary county, car supply and labor supply were about equal. In Knox county many of the mines were short of labor and all were affected by car shortage in the last quarter. Both car and labor shortage were reported from Floyd and Johnson counties, at a part of the mines on the Big Sandy river, and at mines on the headwaters of Kentucky river, in Letcher county. The mines served by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad on Elkhorn creek of the Big Sandy basin reported short of labor but not of cars.

LARGE GROWTH

Is Being Made in the Earnings of the
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

During the last half of 1916 the operating revenues of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad averaged more than \$10,000,000 per month and the net more than \$3,000,000 per month. Continued at this rate for the entire year, which ends June 30 next, the total operating revenues will be more than \$122,500,000 and the net operating revenues more than \$36,600,000. If these anticipations are realized the year 1916-17 will be by far the largest as to earnings in the history of the system. The record annual earnings thus far are those for the year 1915-16, when they totaled \$111,658,580.

The figures for the six months' period are: Operating revenue \$61,340,305, increase as compared with the corresponding period of 1915, \$5,300,261; operating expenses \$42,978,873, increase \$5,140,490; net operating revenue \$18,361,612, increase \$159,711. The big growth in operating expenses was in the increased cost of conducting transportation, this charge being \$21,234,207, an increase of \$3,729,911. Other large items were maintenance of way and structures \$7,255,584, increase \$907,486; maintenance of equipment \$11,573,740, increase \$35,771.

The December figures are as follows: Operating revenue \$6,314,502, increase as compared with the same month of 1915, \$37,830; operating expenses \$6,079,265, increase \$140,930; net operating revenue \$2,285,237 increase \$238,500.

New B. & M. Embargo.
The Boston & Maine has declared an embargo on all shipments routing to or via the Boston & Maine at Rotterdam, Mechanicville, and Troy, except live stock, coal and coke, fuel oil, news print paper.

Will Make Aeroplanes.
The Hagerstown, Md., plant of the New York & Hagerstown Metal Stamping Company, which has been making shells, shortly will begin the manufacture of aeroplanes.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

**LIST OF COKE OVENS IN
The Connellsville District**

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to
Saturday, Feb. 10, 1917.

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
MERCHANT OVENS.				
165	150	Aske	W. J. Rainey	New York
120	60	Boyer	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
92	50	Brown	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
92	50	Carolyne	Pearlman-Carolyne Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
165	150	Claire	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
40	20	Dexter	Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
86	60	Elliott No. 1	Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
65	60	Elliott No. 2	Whitel Coke Co.	Greensburg
100	100	Elizabeth	Unity-Connellsville Coke Co. I.	Uniontown
100	100	Fair Hill	W. J. Rainey	New York
100	100	Franklin	Summit Conn. Coke Co.	Connellsville
118	101	Gilmor	Gilmor Coke Co.	New York
118	116	Helen	Samuel J. Lohr	Youngwood
145	145	Humphrey	Bessemer Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Johnson	Johnsons Fuel Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Little Sunshine	King Coke Co. I.	Uniontown
100	100	Love	Orville-Murphy Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Macomb	McMahon Coal & Coke Co.	Dunbar
266	185	McBrae	W. J. Rainey	New York
82	82	Mercantile	McPhee Coke Co.	Greensburg
82	82	Meyer	Brownfield-Civille Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	40	Nellie	Brown & Cochran	Dawson
190	180	Painter	Newcomer Coke Co.	Uniontown
186	180	Rainey	W. J. Rainey	New York
186	180	Revere	W. J. Rainey	Uniontown
40	40	Thomas	South Penn Coke & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	40	Veteran	Whitel Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
50	40	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
FURNACE OVENS.				
260	280	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
260	280	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
897	880	Bairdley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
340	340	Buckland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
900	180	Buckeye	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
501	501	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
78	60	Coalbrook	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	400	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
326	325	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	300	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	300	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
333	333	Crowland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
290	180	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
272	272	Hechi No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	280	Hechi No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
360	360	Hostetter	Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
260	260	Juniata	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
260	260	Kentuck	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Laisenring 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
602	480	Laisenring 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
304	304	Laisenring 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
207	215	Lemon No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
281	300	Lemon No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	390	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	120	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
328	328	O'Hearn No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
480	375	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
480	375	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Padron	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	100	Rue	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
426	410	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
160	120	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
204	204	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
110	110	Samet-Solray	Dunbar Furnaces Co.	Dunbar
80	80	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co.	Uniontown
265	265	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	100	Valley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
246	246	White	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
600	600	Wyanet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
600	600	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
1658	1574			

FOR SALE!

Eric City Four Valve Engine enclosed bed. Built for D. C. generator drive. 13 in. x 18 in. automatic engine. At 1/4 cut off, 100 lbs. pressure 124 r. p. m. to 150 lbs pressure 187 r. p. m.

Weight complete with belt wheel and fly wheel, 19500 lbs.

Length, center shaft to end cylinder, 9 ft. 9 in. Width, 7 ft. 5 in. In excellent condition.

Can be seen on the premises.

Boyts, Porter & Co.

Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

M. M. COCHRAN, President. W. HARRY BROWN, Vice President. J. H. PRICE, Sec. and Treas. **WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.** General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA. **6,000 Tons Daily Capacity.** **Individual Cars**

YOUHIGHEN COAL

Steaks Gas Coking

CONNELLSVILLE COKE

Furnace and Foundry Low Sulphur Hard Structure

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections N. P. Hyndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

G. M. WOLFF, General Agent.

THE RAILROADS GREAT FACTORS IN NATIONAL SAFETY

Next in Importance to the Army and Navy But Not All Prepared.

THE P. R. R. IN GOOD SHAPE

For Either Peace or War; Equipped to Transport an Army of 5,000,000 or More Men; Has an Army of 61,000 Trained Specialists of Its Own.

In an emergency like the present, we must take stock of our various resources for defense, says the Bach Review.

The country is facing war. In war time a nation depends upon three great factors—the Army, the Navy and the railroads.

In the United States today the Navy is more advanced in preparedness than any other department, and is pushing further preparations. As to the Army, we are neither prepared nor getting prepared. The railroad situation is mixed. To grasp it we must appreciate the antagonism which the roads have been subject to for many years. This is subsiding, but still exists.

Public opinion changes slowly. The fight against railroad monopoly began back in 1865 or earlier. The railroads were tied down and strangulation started in. The hand is still at the throat and the roads are suffering, but so, too, and in a greater degree, is the ultimate owner—the public Service which might be obtained in a much larger degree is restricted. The whole business community is taxed heavily because of the inability of transportation to meet the overwhelming needs of the period. Unpreparedness, for which the roads are not to blame, is reaping a destructive harvest in delays and embargoes.

Railroads are relied upon to build up a new country. Certainly this has been their contribution to this country. In war times they are the vital arteries depended upon for success.

Railways had been in existence in his country thirty-five years before the Civil War, but their operation and extension had been only spasmodic and stingy. It took the Civil War to show how weak the transportation system was. Immediately everything possible was done to develop, extend and make them useful in the war. They were multiplied, improved and equipped in all directions and did a great work in helping to win the war.

Then came an insistent, enthusiastic, public demand for their further extension over and across the country. Charles Francis Adams says of those times, that the railroads were "most developing force of the day." In 1870, six years after the war, there were 53,000 miles of railroad in the United States. Today there are over 250,000 miles of line. But for a long time—for years—the roads have ceased to do anything like the part expected of them in building up the United States. Last year less than 1,000 miles of new road was constructed.

The picture, however, is not all dark. Some lines, like the Pennsylvania, are in splendid shape for peace or war.

It has 7,500 locomotives capable of drawing, together, 250,000,000 pounds. It has 7,000 passenger cars capable of transporting 320,000 people. It has 275,000 freight cars, with carrying capacity of 13,000,000 tons. George B. Dixon, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, says that the locomotives owned by the system have power sufficient to haul simultaneously over any ordinary grades, soldier trains of 100,000 cars in all. These trains could move an army of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 men, and would fill a stretch of track as long as the system's main line from New York to Washington and from Philadelphia to Chicago. No simultaneous movement of men on such a scale would be actually possible, but the figures give some idea of the extent of the transportation facilities of the Pennsylvania railroad, which would be available for the service of the nation.

The system has vast shop resources and a great body of skilled mechanics. The railroad shops at Altoona, the largest of their kind in existence, employ 12,000 hands, a large proportion of whom are highly trained machinists. Altogether the system has 64,000 men capable of specialized service. It has also many other men highly trained in the professions and trades or in special duties, which, from the standpoint of preparedness, might make them invaluable to the nation. It has 700 civil engineers, all of whom have had experience, many of them years of it, in railroad construction and maintenance. The value of these men would be great in directing special railroad and bridge work required for military purposes. There are 200 mechanical and chemical engineers who could readily turn their ability and technical knowledge to war projects.

The Pennsylvania railroad serves 15 states and the Districts of Columbia, with a combined population of more than 40,000,000, or nearly half the people in the United States. From this great population there are probably 8,000,000 able-bodied men of military age, with the transportation facilities at hand for quickly mobilizing them.

In this territory half of the fixed and liquid wealth of the country is located. It embraces New York, the metropolis of the nation, and Washington, its Capitol, as well as the principal centers of finance, of foreign trade, of iron and steel production, of shipbuilding, of the manufacture of armor, heavy ordnance and power, of meat packing, of the grain traffic, and of various other important industrial and commercial pursuits.

This region produces practically the entire world supply of anthracite coal and about half of the bituminous coal and over 60% of the coke output in America, besides great quantities of oil and other minerals essential to military preparedness. It contains great chemical works and plants for the manufacture of textiles and clothing. It includes agricultural regions comprising nearly every American crop, and is alone much more than capable of producing food for the entire nation. From the standpoint of preparedness, the resources of its territory and with its property equipment and organization at the highest pitch of efficiency, the road becomes of primary importance to national safety.

THE IMPORTANCE OF COAL IN WAR

Cooperation Should be Established Between the Industry and the Government to Regulate Distribution.

We cannot escape the conclusion that, in the event of war, coal will prove a war material of first importance, says The Black Diamond. That must be so because so much depends upon it; and, further, because that is the net result of the war experience of Europe. America cannot afford, therefore, to get into any war without first getting a firm grip upon its coal supply.

Although the nation must have its coal supply under control, we do not advocate or even countenance governmental ownership. Indeed, any such plan, which must mean a government experiment at best, would be foolhardy in the face of serious danger. England has avoided that dangerous experiment to her profit and she has increased her efficiency. America can, with safety do no more than follow the English lead in this respect. That is, she can keep an oversight of coal, but allow the production of it to remain in private hands.

Having thus established cordial and complete cooperation between the coal industry and the government, steps should be taken at once to distribute the output in the way that will do the most good, and, incidentally, in line with the logic of our situation. For example, our supply of smokeless coal will have to be reserved for the navy and for ships which may be placed under naval convoy. That will probably take the major part of that output.

The remaining or high volatile coals would, naturally, be left for internal use. Of these the best grades of bituminous coal should be reserved for the making of war supplies and coke. Since this means the carbonization of huge tonnages, it involves a problem which America must face. We must go far more extensively into the distillation of gases from the coal that we may get the tar products, such as benzol and toluol, for making explosives. To suggest such a campaign seems to advise the impossible. It means the hastening of construction of new coke oven units on such a scale as has never even been dreamed of, to say nothing about being contemplated seriously. In ordinary times, such a thing would never be advised. But the country is passing through extraordinary times. On that account a campaign must be outlined and completed, not with a view to the ultimate utility of and need for such units, but to meet only the present situation. That situation calls for vastly increased quantities of tar products.

Having thus arranged to treat our high grade bituminous coals, the nation is confronted next by the need to handle in some way the low grade bituminous coals to get their tar products. That calls for an entirely new process. That would be wasteful to attempt to distill the gases of these coals at high temperature, because that would destroy many valuable products, and still would not yield a good metallurgical coke.

To treat these low grade coals calls, therefore, for a low temperature distillation process. That, fortunately, has been mapped out in the larger details. The nation, under proper direction, should undertake at once to encourage the development of this low temperature distillation. It must, in fact, do that and then cause to be erected many plants to make that process a practical success.

The system has vast shop resources and a great body of skilled mechanics. The railroad shops at Altoona, the largest of their kind in existence, employ 12,000 hands, a large proportion of whom are highly trained machinists.

Altogether the system has 64,000 men capable of specialized service. It has also many other men highly trained in the professions and trades or in special duties, which, from the standpoint of preparedness, might make them invaluable to the nation. It has 700 civil engineers, all of whom have had experience, many of them years of it, in railroad construction and maintenance.

The value of these men would be great in directing special railroad and bridge work required for military purposes. There are 200 mechanical and chemical engineers who could readily turn their ability and technical knowledge to war projects.

The Pennsylvania railroad serves 15 states and the Districts of Columbia, with a combined population of more than 40,000,000, or nearly half the people in the United States. From this great population there are probably 8,000,000 able-bodied men of military age, with the transportation facilities at hand for quickly mobilizing them.

FEWER EMBARGOS

Baltimore & Ohio Ports Are Getting More Business.

Due to the cold weather, the embargo situation at coast ports of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad is becoming somewhat improved. The cold causes trains to move slowly on account of cars freezing up. This is giving the shippers a chance to clear their ports.

A 20 per cent coal car supply was on hand Monday. The average is between 20% and 50% a day lately.

At St. George, a Baltimore & Ohio port, embargoes have been lifted on all but two shippers and three at the Baltimore coal piers. This is a fine improvement over last month when for about 10 days all shippers were embargoed. The local division is having no trouble keeping freight moving but there seems to be congestion west of Pittsburgh.

MINING FREEPORT COAL.

Kendall Develop Deposits on Cheat River Timber Tract.

The Connellsville Big vein Coal Company has recently been formed by the interests identified with the Kendall Lumber Company of Pittsburgh and is developing the Freeport seam underlying a large portion of its timber holdings, about 18,000 acres, comprising what is known as the "Chess" tract on Cheat River about six miles upstream from Cheat Haven.

The company found two coal openings in the seam and promptly built a frame tipple and began shipping coal, securing a good volume of business during the high prices of the past several months.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Lower Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 10, 1917.

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
40	40	Adash	Adash Coke Company	Uniontown
200	200	Altton	W. M. Hayes	New York
200	200	Altton No. 2	American City C. & C. Co.	Pittsburgh
142	142	American No. 1	The Wilkey & Foster Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
42	42	Altton No. 3	Unionton	Uniontown
48	48	Anderson	Bellevueton Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Bellefonte	Unionton	Uniontown
50	50	Basco	Brownsville Coke Co.	Brownsville
24	24	Bethel	Brownsville Coal & Coke Co.	Brownsville
20	20	Bethelton	Brownsville	Uniontown
40	40	Blairton	Champion Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
120	120	Blairton	United Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
248	248	Blairton	Unionton Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
432	432	Blairton	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
160	160	Donald S.	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
148	148	Midway	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	32	Finnerty	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Fritz	South Fayette Coke Co.	Connellsville
119	90	Garwood	South Fayette Coke Co.	Connellsville
200	200	Garrison	South Fayette Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Griffith No. 1	Measurers' Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Griffith No. 2	Hillman-Near Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Griffith No. 3	Hillman-Central Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
45	45	Herbert	Low Price Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
62	62	Hill Top	Westmoreland Gas Coke Co.	Connellsville
184	116	Hoover	E. Councilville Coke Co.	McClellanstown
126	126	Husted	Hopewell Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	200	Isabella	Hustead-Semans Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
124	124	Jackson	Isabella-CConnellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
280	280	Lakefront	Isabella-CConnellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
30	30	Leon	Franklin Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
40	40	Lindora	Franklin Coke Co.	Scottdale
200	200	Long Run	Franklin Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Low Price	Franklin Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
84	84	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
124	124	Marion	South Marion Coke Co.	Uniontown
126	126	McKeeson	McKeeson Coke Co.	Connellsville
800	800	Mt. Hope	Mt. Hope Coke Co.	Connellsville
80	80	Murphy	Edward Coke & Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Oakhurst	Edward Coke & Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	40	Orient	Orient Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	200	Parson	Parson Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
78	78	Perry	Parson Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
101	101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburgh
45	45	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coke Co.	Oakmont
84	84	Royal	W. J. Keaynes	New York
224	224	Victor	H. E. Seckett Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
80	80	Wesley	H. E. Seckett Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
400	400	Winton	Winton Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Yonkers	Winton Coke Co.	Uniontown
426	638			
10,639				

FURNACE OVENS:

100	100	Atchison	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Gates
470	400	Bridgeton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
428	428	Bridgeton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Bridgeton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
186	186	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	300	Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Earth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Fairbank	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Foothills	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Fox	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	LaBelle	LaBelle Coke Co.	LaBelle
452	450	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
816	816	Marshall	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Youngstown
80	80	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	300	Bethel	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Uniontown
426	638			

ESTABLISHED 1872.

INCORPORATED 1904.

The Weekly Courier.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice Connellsville, Pa.
THE COURIER CO., Publishers.
HENRY F. SNYDER,
President, 1915-1916.
K. M. SNYDER,
President.
JAS. J. DRISCOLL,
Secretary and Treasurer, Business Manager.
JOHN L. GANS,
Managing Editor.

Office, The Courier Building, 127½ W.
Crawford Avenue, Connellsville, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY, \$2.00 per year; 5 cents per copy.

ADVERTISING.

DISPLAY rates on application.

READING NOTICES—Ten cents per line.

LEGAL—Ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1917

MEETING FREIGHT SITUATION.

In describing the traffic situation as it exists today the term "car shortage" has become somewhat of a misnomer. There was a time, a few months ago, when it was correct to charge to the lack of cars many of the ills which afflicted the transportation business. Since then there has been an actual increase in the number of idle cars from day to day, but that they have not become available for the transportation of freight is, to well informed persons due to other and more potent causes incident to the movement of freight, especially coal and coke.

It is a matter of common knowledge that railroad yards and sidings everywhere, and particularly in Western Pennsylvania, are filled to the limit of their capacities with cars, both empty and loaded. At assembling points there are thousands of loaded cars which have made practically no progress in the journey to their destinations since leaving their loading point. Why they have not done so, and a corresponding number of empties been moved, is due to the fundamental and underlying causes of the present unequal mixup in freight transportation.

These causes are two in number and of such a character that neither of them can be immediately remedied. In the first place, there is a shortage of men to make up and move trains and a shortage of labor to unload cars when they arrive at their destinations. In the second place, the railroads do not have enough locomotives to move trains with that dispatch and regularity which the enormous volume of traffic now demands should be moved quickly in order to prevent congestion. On account of the war time wages paid in many lines of employment, few new men are being attracted to the railroads to serve either as trainmen, switchmen, yardmen or as freight handlers. Present forces are therefore inadequate to handle the great tonnage that is offered for transportation. In this respect the railroads are in practically the same position as almost every other industry which employs men in large numbers.

We may ask, Why don't the railroads buy more locomotives? That question is not exactly idle, but nearly so. Locomotives can not be built in a day or a week. Even if orders were placed now deliveries could not be made within a year, perhaps longer, because the plants of locomotive builders are already crowded to capacity by orders now on hand. Some of them have set aside part of their plants to the manufacture of war munitions which offers greater profits than building locomotives, hence are loath to abandon this new branch of their business.

A large number of locomotives are in course of construction but the bulk of them will probably not be delivered for several months. Until they are, or the volume of freight offered decreases very largely, more expeditious movement of it than is now possible will be out of question. Meantime, shippers will have to meet the situation with the best grace they can.

INCREASING VIEWERS' PAY.

The necessity for placing the board of viewers in all counties of 150,000 to 1,000,000 population on an annual salary of \$1,800, is not apparent to the average citizen and taxpayer.

Under the existing order a board of viewers is appointed by the court to serve for a year, instead of naming a separate board for each view which it becomes necessary to make. This board consists of nine or twelve members, three of whom are assigned to act in individual views from time to time. For this service the viewers are allowed \$5 a day and mileage at the rate of 5 cents per mile actually and necessarily traveled in going to and from the view.

In Fayette county the board of viewers consists of nine members. During the past year they received for compensation and mileage the sum of \$2,650.30. One member, who served on the largest number of views, received \$731.39. The member serving on the least number of views received but \$74.21, the average of the nine being \$295.92. In the year 1915 the average was \$238.55, an increase during 1916 of approximately \$10 each for services and mileage.

If Representative Lee Smith's bill to fix salaries at \$1,800 becomes a law, and the membership of the board in Fayette county remains at nine, the cost to the county will be \$18,200 per year, or \$12,500.70 more than in 1916 and \$14,064.35 more than in 1915. Granting that after the proposed new law goes into effect the number of views will increase from year to year, it is still highly improbable that they will become so many in number that the whole board of viewers will be fully occupied in the discharge of their duties. Even if they were, the present rate of compensation, which is admittedly commensurate, would make the earnings of the viewers considerably less than \$1,800 per year.

It is the fact that the work to be performed, even if doubled in present amount, would occupy so small a part of the viewers' time during the year, that an annual salary of \$1,800 appeals to tax payers as disproportionately low. The services actually rendered, Representative Smith may have good and sufficient reasons, in his judgment, why the viewers should be paid an average of \$1,800 more a year than

their present compensation provides, but until these reasons are set forth with convincing clearness, there will remain doubt as to the wisdom, economy or urgency of so large an advance.

PROPERTY OF ALIENS SAFE.

In Saturday's issue of The Courier there was reprinted an appeal by the editor of the Hungarian Miners' Journal to his countrymen resident in the United States, reminding them of their obligations to America, its institutions and their employers. They were assured that even in event of war with Germany "everybody's property will be untouched because this great country has always honored personal liberty and has never failed to subscribe to the principle of the sacredness of private property. There is no reason to withdraw money from the banks. American banks even in war times, are stronger than banks of other countries."

It is a happy coincidence that these words of wise caution, coming from an alien source, and addressed to aliens, should be uttered at virtually the same time President Wilson issued a statement intended to allay the present crisis may demand. Newspapers printed in foreign languages have been equally plain in statements of their purpose and intention.

"As to the unanimity of feeling among these people it is needed only to point out some significant acts and utterances. The sentiment of the Germans of New York is thus expressed by the Deutsches Journal, one of the leading German dailies of that city:

"American citizens of German birth and ancestry stand firm and true to their American allegiance, with honest hearts and strong hearts ready and willing to defend the land against any and all assailants."

"German blood has flowed freely in the cause of American union. It will now if the union again calls on its sons of the German race to its sword and its buckler in its hour of danger."

Archbishop Ireland, the great Irish Catholic leader of the Northwest, says:

"Years ago it may be we were Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen today we are Americans, and Americans we are resolved to be in the face of all difficulties."

Here at home one of the leaders of the Germans in Connellsville, speaking for his countrymen, said:

"The German-Americans will stand loyal in the United States. The National Slavonian Society, composed of American citizens of Slavish descent, Slovaks, Bohemians, Serbians, Croatians, Slovenes and Ruthenians at a meeting in Pittsburgh passed a resolution unanimously approving the course of the President and declaring:

"We are ready to support him even with our lives in preserving stability the day of our adopted country."

So from every quarter and from every race represented in our citizenry there comes such manifestations of loyalty that makes us proud to know that whatever may have been obtained as easily in Pennsylvania as in Nevada, comes as an unpleasant surprise to persons who were not familiar with the facts. It is only since the law of May 1913 became effective, however, that Pennsylvania has been placed in position to furnish facilities for granting divorce equal to those of the state.

DIYORCE LAW REPEALER.
Some weeks ago The Courier published a statement by Judge Shumaker of Philadelphia to the effect that it is as easy to secure a divorce in Pennsylvania as it is in Reno, Nevada. This western city having attained great notoriety as the center of the divorce industry, the divorce laws of that state have naturally been looked upon as being the most liberal. Hence the information that a divorce can be obtained as easily in Pennsylvania as in Nevada, comes as an unpleasant surprise to persons who were not familiar with the facts. It is only since the law of May 1913 became effective, however, that Pennsylvania has been placed in position to furnish facilities for granting divorce equal to those of the state.

SAFE COERCION OF VOTERS.
Under the law of 1913 divorce proceedings can be instituted after a residence of one year in Pennsylvania. In case the defendant is not a resident of the state service of subpoena can be had by publication in the newspapers.

The result of the operation of this law has been to invite within the borders of the state for the statutory period prospective divorces from other states and our courts have been very much occupied in disposing of these cases. Another class of cases has developed among persons already residents of Pennsylvania. Taking advantage of the publication provision of the law one of the parties to a prospective divorce can readily leave the state and the other can institute the proceedings that will result in annullment of their marriage.

It having long been apparent to our courts and attorneys that the law of 1913 is fast developing many divorce suits, a demand has arisen for its repeal, largely because the law fosters the granting of divorce to temporary residents after the manner of Reno. A bill to repeal this law has been introduced in the Legislature and it is receiving the support of the bar associations and individual lawyers of the state generally. They have been beneficiaries of the law to the extent of an increase in practice, but as representatives of our best citizenship they are of the doubtful distinction which comes from the progress Pennsylvania is making as a rival of Reno.

CURING THE DEBATEERS.

William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, will be commanded by every thoughtful and patriotic Republican for declining to comply with the request of George W. Perkins and Everett Colby, progressive members of the committee, for a meeting to discuss what the latter term "grave and important questions" that now confront our country today.

In declining to issue the call Chairman Wilcox declared that it would be inopportune to call the National Committee together because "events have taken place which have brought our country to the verge of war," and "this is a time when partisan discussion is stilled and when the best thought of our people, regardless of party feeling, is turned to the loyal support of the Administration at Washington in all its efforts to meet honorably and fearlessly the crisis which faces the nation."

This is no time to engage in a discussion of factional issues, but it is, as Chairman Wilcox very wisely decides, a time to curb the debaters.

From the experience Ambassador Gossard had before leaving Berlin it would appear that a campaign of diplomatic frightened began about the time the U-boats were "unrestricted."

Just to show the world that they are not behind the times the Cubans have started a revolution of their own.

Davy Jones will soon have to build

some new lockers.

NO DIVIDED ALLEGIANCCE.

In every time of danger or need through which our government has passed, a safe and sure reliance has been placed upon our citizens of foreign birth or ancestry, and not once have they, as a body, failed to prove their loyalty and devotion to the country of their adoption. If out of the present unhappy situation arising from our strained relations with Germany, the more unhappy circumstance of war should develop, ample proof will be given that our citizenship, regardless of whatever tongue they or their parents may have lisped in childhood, in this day of their manhood, they are all Americans—strong, firm and true in their allegiance to the government.

From all sections of the country, and from all of the many nationalities which now form our cosmopolitan population, come expressions of fealty and loyalty to the republic in the hour of its threatened danger. The organizations of the several racial groups of our naturalized citizens have announced their purpose to stand behind the President in any step the present crisis may demand. Newspapers printed in foreign languages have been equally plain in statements of their purpose and intention.

"As to the unanimity of feeling

among these people it is needed only to point out some significant acts and utterances. The sentiment of the Germans of New York is thus expressed by the Deutsches Journal, one of the leading German dailies of that city:

"American citizens of German birth and ancestry stand firm and true to their American allegiance, with honest hearts and strong hearts ready and willing to defend the land against any and all assailants."

"German blood has flowed freely in the cause of American union. It will now if the union again calls on its sons of the German race to its sword and its buckler in its hour of danger."

Archbishop Ireland, the great Irish Catholic leader of the Northwest, says:

"Years ago it may be we were Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen today we are Americans, and Americans we are resolved to be in the face of all difficulties."

Here at home one of the leaders of the Germans in Connellsville, speaking for his countrymen, said:

"The German-Americans will stand loyal in the United States. The National Slavonian Society, composed of American citizens of Slavish descent, Slovaks, Bohemians, Serbians, Croatians, Slovenes and Ruthenians at a meeting in Pittsburgh passed a resolution unanimously approving the course of the President and declaring:

"We are ready to support him even with our lives in preserving stability the day of our adopted country."

So from every quarter and from every race represented in our citizenry there comes such manifestations of loyalty that makes us proud to know that whatever may have been obtained as easily in Pennsylvania as in Nevada, comes as an unpleasant surprise to persons who were not familiar with the facts. It is only since the law of May 1913 became effective, however, that Pennsylvania has been placed in position to furnish facilities for granting divorce equal to those of the state.

DIYORCE LAW REPEALER.
Some weeks ago The Courier published a statement by Judge Shumaker of Philadelphia to the effect that it is as easy to secure a divorce in Pennsylvania as it is in Reno, Nevada.

This western city having attained great notoriety as the center of the divorce industry, the divorce laws of that state have naturally been looked upon as being the most liberal. Hence the information that a divorce can be obtained as easily in Pennsylvania as in Nevada, comes as an unpleasant surprise to persons who were not familiar with the facts. It is only since the law of May 1913 became effective, however, that Pennsylvania has been placed in position to furnish facilities for granting divorce equal to those of the state.

SAFE COERCION OF VOTERS.
Under the law of 1913 divorce proceedings can be instituted after a residence of one year in Pennsylvania. In case the defendant is not a resident of the state service of subpoena can be had by publication in the newspapers.

The result of the operation of this law has been to invite within the borders of the state for the statutory period prospective divorces from other states and our courts have been very much occupied in disposing of these cases. Another class of cases has developed among persons already residents of Pennsylvania. Taking advantage of the publication provision of the law one of the parties to a prospective divorce can readily leave the state and the other can institute the proceedings that will result in annullment of their marriage.

It having long been apparent to our courts and attorneys that the law of 1913 is fast developing many divorce suits, a demand has arisen for its repeal, largely because the law fosters the granting of divorce to temporary residents after the manner of Reno. A bill to repeal this law has been introduced in the Legislature and it is receiving the support of the bar associations and individual lawyers of the state generally. They have been beneficiaries of the law to the extent of an increase in practice, but as representatives of our best citizenship they are of the doubtful distinction which comes from the progress Pennsylvania is making as a rival of Reno.

CURING THE DEBATEERS.

William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, will be commanded by every thoughtful and patriotic Republican for declining to comply with the request of George W. Perkins and Everett Colby, progressive members of the committee, for a meeting to discuss what the latter term "grave and important questions" that now confront our country today.

In declining to issue the call Chairman Wilcox declared that it would be inopportune to call the National Committee together because "events have taken place which have brought our country to the verge of war," and "this is a time when partisan discussion is stilled and when the best thought of our people, regardless of party feeling, is turned to the loyal support of the Administration at Washington in all its efforts to meet honorably and fearlessly the crisis which faces the nation."

This is no time to engage in a discussion of factional issues, but it is, as Chairman Wilcox very wisely decides, a time to curb the debaters.

From the experience Ambassador Gossard had before leaving Berlin it would appear that a campaign of diplomatic frightened began about the time the U-boats were "unrestricted."

Just to show the world that they are not behind the times the Cubans have started a revolution of their own.

Davy Jones will soon have to build

some new lockers.

The German editors are ignoring the American situation. Wouldn't Emperor William like to be an editor now?

A NATION'S PRAYER

By R. H. Edmonds, Editor Manufacturers Record.

Teach us, O Thou Almighty Ruler, Thy will for this nation, and arm us with strength on high to follow Thy guidance!

Let us not be moved by passion nor controlled by fear.

Grant that we may know Thy leadership as clearly as Thy people of old saw the pillar of fire by night and the cloud by day, but save us from the lack of faith in Thy guidance and from the failure to follow Thy teachings which caused the people of Israel to wander for forty years through the wilderness.

In this, the supreme hour of civilization, when Heaven-given human liberty is at stake, grant that we may not falter when once we have clearly heard Thy command.

If it be Thy will that we serve by walking, give us the patient strength to do it; if it be Thy will that we follow the awful perils of the armed contest, let us not do so in any spirit of vainglory, nor for any other reason than willingness to serve mankind by following where Thou leadest.

We long O Prince of Peace, for Thy rule and for the day when the implements of war shall be supplanted by the tools for man's advancement, when hate shall give place to love, when right shall be might, when from earth's remotest bounds shall be heard the glad cry of reunited families and reunited nations.

But we know not where Thou shall lead us, etc that day come, and so seeking not our individual or national will, but Thine, we beseech Thee that our eyes may be opened to see Thy leadership, our ears unstopped to hear Thy voice, and, having seen and heard, may we be ready to do Thy will in Thy way and in Thy good time.

We have grown selfish and self-centered; we have forgotten for ease and prosperity more than for the power to serve mankind, and thus serve Thee. But Thou hast called us unto mighty responsibilities. Help us to accept the burden and go forward in Thy name. Let us not be as those of old who, because they were neither hot nor cold, but lukewarm, were spewed out of Thy mouth.

And grant that this nation may be united in thought and word and act; that all ill-will and hatred may be melted out of us and all the people fused into one perfect whole, ready to hear and follow Thy command.

Unto the leaders, the President and those in authority, give in large measure Divine wisdom and strength.

Unto the people, give in large measure Divine wisdom and strength.

Unto the leaders, the President and those in authority, give in large measure Divine wisdom and strength.

Unto the people, give in large measure Divine wisdom and strength.

Unto the leaders, the President and those in authority, give in large measure Divine wisdom and strength.

Unto the people, give in large measure Divine wisdom and strength.

Unto the leaders, the President and those in authority, give in large measure Divine wisdom and strength.

ODD FELLOWS TO STAND BY NATION IF THERE IS WAR

Grand Marshal Albert D. Dick Pledges Lodge to Fight for the Flag.

BIG NIGHT FOR THE ORDER

Public Reception in Orpheum Theatre is Attended by Grand Officers and Large Class is Given Degrees of Past Grand and Chief Patriarch.

Striking a responsive chord in the heart of every member of his audience, Albert D. Dick Monday evening spoke on patriotism his talk being easily the feature of the public reception given by the General Worth Encampment of Odd Fellows to the state grand officers of the order here last night.

Mr. Dick who is grand marshall, said at this time on Lincoln's birthday, and with the national crisis now at hand, the thoughts of everyone turned to patriotism. The I.O.O.F., he said, is above all a patriotic and American order. It appeals to the great middle class, whose men fought the battles of every one of our wars. It appeals to the men who marched away to the Mexican border not many months ago. It appeals to the men who will defend their country in case it should be plunged into the horrible war now being fought. I am sure I can pledge Odd Fellowship to fight for the flag.

Mr. Dick was an added speaker not having been expected here, and made the first speech of the evening. After the usual humorous preliminaries he launched into praise of the order which he said was the largest fraternal society in the world. After striking his patriotic theme, he briefly recounted the deeds of the heroes of history and paid a tribute to woman. Then, after eulogizing the common people or the riddell class who, he said make up the order, he recurred to his earlier theme by insisting that Odd Fellowship was not a warlike organization but an even greater power in things peaceful.

Perry A. Shanor, grand master George B. McDowell grand patriarch and usher A. Hall grand secretary were the other officers present. Their visit was planned by a boosting committee of the local encampment as a part of the membership campaign being conducted throughout the state the slogan adopted being, '1917—Pennsylvania 200,000'. At present there are 175,000 Odd Fellows in the state, and the increase is desired in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the order next year. The meeting here was largely for the purpose of boosting the order.

The public reception in the Orpheum Theatre began with motion pictures and music by Kiferer. When the grand officers had entered the hall and mounted the platform, C. M. Glidden delivered to them an address of welcome on behalf of the local encampment. Following Mr. Dick's address Mr. Glidden introduced George B. McDowell, who spoke very briefly on the relation of the patriarchal organization to the subordinate organizations and usher A. Hall who talked of 'The News-Spirit of Odd Fellowship'. This, he declared is due to Grand Master Shanor.

The address of the evening was made by Perry A. Shanor, grand master. His talk was one of the finest heard here in a long time. His presentation of strong gripping facts was always interspersed with humor and the funny stories which he told one after another, were really funny.

He devoted himself almost entirely to an explanation of the work Odd Fellowship is doing today in Pennsylvania. He described a visit to the eight homes for aged people and orphans, established in this state by the order, and told of many touching scenes which one might come upon there. He brought forth the advantages of joining and told just what a great instigator Odd Fellowship is. Mr. Shanor paid a lofty tribute to the five founders of the order.

'I want to get hold of the boys of Pennsylvania,' Mr. Shanor said. 'Perhaps you have noticed that the young men today live on life as a plant. Their whole idea seems to be to seek out the pleasures of life at lights. They seem to care little for the real worth-while things. Odd Fellowship would help them wonderfully.'

At the conclusion of the meeting the closing ode was sung and the grand officers held a session in the lobby meeting all who had been at the session. The theatre was crowded to capacity. Out of town persons interested helped swell the audience a special train from West Newton carried 100 or more people to Connellsburg. Vanderbilt and other nearby towns also had large delegations.

Before the open meeting limited sessions of the grand encampment and grand lodge were held in Newark and the degrees of past grand and chief patriarch were conferred on large classes.

The I.O.O.F. organization here consists of the General Worth Encampment with two subordinate lodges, General Worth and William McKinley, and Sisters of Rebekah Lodge. Throughout the country there are 218,000 Odd Fellows.

The committee in charge of last night's affair was C. M. Glidden, chairman, John Wilder H. L. Sleek, A. A. Kooser, W. E. Chorpening, S. R. Cox, John Moore, J. H. Craig, D. S. Fetter, C. E. Miller, F. L. Williams and C. G. Reece.

Those receiving degrees last night were:

Grand Lodge: J. J. Barnhart, Lloyd Johnson, J. V. Slaughter, Herman Michaels, A. J. Taylor, James Rey-

nolds, A. P. Baither, Watson Trump, F. C. Rose, Henry Goldsmith, J. K. Griffith from the two Connellsburg lodges; John A. Bloom, Charles Bloom, J. R. Jeffries, E. P. Hough, Albert Axel C. Swick, Smithton Lodge, D. A. Nixon, J. R. Laymon, F. R. Risherberger, J. F. Gray, Meyer Lodge, John Raum, E. K. Richey, A. C. Kurz, Josiah Reynolds, Scottsdale, B. P. Watt, D. E. Watt, Brownsville, William F. Rankin, C. C. Cope, R. E. Hoffman, C. A. Steiner, S. G. Easter, A. M. D. Latta, George Haggerty, William Melts, J. C. Weimer, C. A. Shaw, J. W. Den, West Newton, Lewis Marion Vanderbilt, R. V. Roudier, Uniontown, Charles Hall, Charles McGee, Dunbar, H. E. Gettman, Youngwood, J. W. Raffle Smithson, J. H. Kuhn, Frank Howe and Charles Heuch.

Grand encampment: Charles O'Neill, W. H. Anderson, H. E. Mason, L. K. Fisher, Henry Goldsmith, Byron Porter, L. P. Hoover, P. A. Richey, from the Connellsburg encampment; J. W. Riffe, Smithson, J. C. Weimer, A. M. D. Latta, W. P. Warrick, C. A. Shaw, W. B. Miller, George Haggerty, West Newton, H. L. Beck.

The officers sitting at the session of the grand encampment were Grand patriarch George B. McDowell, deputy grand high priest P. A. Shanor, deputy grand scribe Usher A. Hall, deputy grand senior warden George L. Croushore, deputy grand warden Robert G. Benson, deputy grand marshal, A. N. Dick, deputy grand treasurer William L. Robbins, deputy grand sentinel Robert Miller, deputy grand outside guardian C. G. Reece.

The officers sitting at the session of the grand lodge were Grand master P. A. Shanor, grand secretary Usher A. Hall, grand warden Robert G. Benson, grand marshal, A. N. Dick, grand herald Robert Miller, grand guardian George L. Croushore, deputy grand master George B. McDowell, deputy grand chaplain William L. Robbins, deputy grand conductor D. A. Kooser, deputy grand treasurer Byron Porter.

SENTENCES IMPOSED

Man Arraigned For Stealing Cage With a Bird in It.

UNIONTOWN Feb. 13.—Mike Sabo a foreigner was brought before Judge W. R. Reppert in criminal court today upon his plea of guilty to the charge of larceny. It was alleged that Sabo stole a bird cage from George Horanskis.

Who sends cases of this kind into court? Judge Reppert asked.

"Squire Reisinger replied Assistant District Attorney William A. Miller, but the cage had a canary bird in it."

Andy Simch entered a plea of guilty to a charge of assault and battery, admitting that he threw a cup at a waitress in a local foreign restaurant. He was sentenced to serve 60 days in jail.

Frank Jones a negro admitted stealing four dozen boxes of metal polish from the Frisco Hardware Company in Connellsburg. He said he had no use for the polish but was full of liquor when he committed the theft. He was given a 30 day jail sentence.

WATCHMAN KILLED

Seventeen Year Old Youth Run Down by Train at Sand Patch.

William Ravenscraft, 17 years old, a night watchman for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, at the Sand Patch tunnel was run down and killed by a light shunting engine Saturday morning.

Young Ravenscraft was watchman at the east end of the tunnel and his body was discovered by the watchman at the west end. A physician who was summoned stated that from all indications the young man lived for about an hour after the accident occurred.

William Ravenscraft was reared at the home of Lloyd Ravenscraft, deceased and Mrs. Margaret Ravenscraft at Sand Patch and was well and favorably known in that community. His mother survives. Funeral services were held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Ravenscraft home with interment at Meyersdale. Mrs. V. J. Kerrigan of North Arch street, a relative of the deceased went to Sand Patch this morning to attend the funeral.

I want to get hold of the boys of Pennsylvania, Mr. Shauer said. Perhaps you have noticed that the young men today live on life as a plant. Their whole idea seems to be to seek out the pleasures of life at lights. They seem to care little for the real worth-while things. Odd Fellowship would help them wonderfully.

At the conclusion of the meeting the closing ode was sung and the grand officers held a session in the lobby meeting all who had been at the session. The theatre was crowded to capacity. Out of town persons interested helped swell the audience a special train from West Newton carried 100 or more people to Connellsburg. Vanderbilt and other nearby towns also had large delegations.

Before the open meeting limited sessions of the grand encampment and grand lodge were held in Newark and the degrees of past grand and chief patriarch were conferred on large classes.

The I.O.O.F. organization here consists of the General Worth Encampment with two subordinate lodges, General Worth and William McKinley, and Sisters of Rebekah Lodge. Throughout the country there are 218,000 Odd Fellows.

The committee in charge of last night's affair was C. M. Glidden, chairman, John Wilder H. L. Sleek, A. A. Kooser, W. E. Chorpening, S. R. Cox, John Moore, J. H. Craig, D. S. Fetter, C. E. Miller, F. L. Williams and C. G. Reece.

Those receiving degrees last night were:

Grand Lodge: J. J. Barnhart, Lloyd Johnson, J. V. Slaughter, Herman Michaels, A. J. Taylor, James Rey-

nolds, A. P. Baither, Watson Trump, F. C. Rose, Henry Goldsmith, J. K. Griffith from the two Connellsburg lodges; John A. Bloom, Charles Bloom, J. R. Jeffries, E. P. Hough, Albert Axel C. Swick, Smithton Lodge, D. A. Nixon, J. R. Laymon, F. R. Risherberger, J. F. Gray, Meyer Lodge, John Raum, E. K. Richey, A. C. Kurz, Josiah Reynolds, Scottsdale, B. P. Watt, D. E. Watt, Brownsville, William F. Rankin, C. C. Cope, R. E. Hoffman, C. A. Steiner, S. G. Easter, A. M. D. Latta, George Haggerty, William Melts, J. C. Weimer, C. A. Shaw, J. W. Den, West Newton, Lewis Marion Vanderbilt, R. V. Roudier, Uniontown, Charles Hall, Charles McGee, Dunbar, H. E. Gettman, Youngwood, J. W. Raffle Smithson, J. H. Kuhn, Frank Howe and Charles Heuch.

Grand encampment: Charles O'Neill, W. H. Anderson, H. E. Mason, L. K. Fisher, Henry Goldsmith, Byron Porter, L. P. Hoover, P. A. Richey, from the Connellsburg encampment; J. W. Riffe, Smithson, J. C. Weimer, A. M. D. Latta, W. P. Warrick, C. A. Shaw, W. B. Miller, George Haggerty, West Newton, H. L. Beck.

The officers sitting at the session of the grand encampment were Grand patriarch George B. McDowell, deputy grand high priest P. A. Shanor, deputy grand scribe Usher A. Hall, deputy grand senior warden George L. Croushore, deputy grand warden Robert G. Benson, deputy grand marshal, A. N. Dick, deputy grand treasurer William L. Robbins, deputy grand sentinel Robert Miller, deputy grand outside guardian C. G. Reece.

The officers sitting at the session of the grand lodge were Grand master P. A. Shanor, grand secretary Usher A. Hall, grand warden Robert G. Benson, grand marshal, A. N. Dick, grand herald Robert Miller, grand guardian George L. Croushore, deputy grand master George B. McDowell, deputy grand chaplain William L. Robbins, deputy grand conductor D. A. Kooser, deputy grand treasurer Byron Porter.

Who sends cases of this kind into court? Judge Reppert asked.

"Squire Reisinger replied Assistant District Attorney William A. Miller, but the cage had a canary bird in it."

Andy Simch entered a plea of guilty to a charge of assault and battery, admitting that he threw a cup at a waitress in a local foreign restaurant. He was sentenced to serve 60 days in jail.

Frank Jones a negro admitted

CURFEW ORDINANCE TO KEEP KIDS OFF STREETS AT NIGHT

Culture Club Women Get Council to Try Regulating Children's Playtime.

BADLY NEEDED, THEY SAY

Parents Ought to Keep Their Young Ones at Home. But They Don't. Dr. Katherine Wakefield Tells Council; Hard to Enforce, Mr. West Says.

A delegation of five Women's Culture Club members Monday night urged council to favorable action toward a curfew ordinance the idea of which is to keep children off the streets at night. Assistant Solicitor F. E. Younkin was instructed to draw up an ordinance embodying the Culture Club's ideas on the subject by the next meeting of council.

The curfew law advocates consisted of Dr. Katherine Wakefield, Mrs. T. W. Francis, Mrs. W. R. Clepper, Mrs. W. H. Marleca, and Mrs. G. L. C. Richardson. Dr. Wakefield and Mrs. Francis presented the matter.

Something ought to be done, Dr. Wakefield said to keep small children off the streets at night. The parents ought to keep them home she said but they don't. She suggested that children under 14 be required to be home by 9 o'clock in summer time and by 10 o'clock in winter unless accompanied by parents or other adults.

Mrs. Francis said the curfew idea was not a new one but that she had hopes of its being adopted because this council is different from other councils before which the matter had been brought. Naturally the councilmen sat up and took notice at these kind words. Mrs. Francis went on to say that one particularly fine thing this council had done was the appropriation of \$500 for playgrounds, playgrounds and a curfew law go arm in arm she said.

Another member of the delegation remarked that a curfew law had worked admirably in South Connellsburg.

Major Marletta said it's a good thing' and Mr. Duggan said he was in favor of it. Mr. West wanted to assure 'You'll need a policeman on the corner in this town to enforce it' he said.

We have more bother with children eight or 10 years old than all the drunks in town was the mayor's comment.

Assistant Solicitor F. E. Younkin was told to go to work on an ordinance to be submitted at the next meeting. If it's too drastic of course we can shave it, Mr. West remarked.

A need for 24 feet of property to be used in extending Edga street through Crawford was received from J. Kirk Reamer representing the L. A. Renner estate.

This was accepted upon the solicitor's recommendation on that it was free of encumbrances and the title clear. Council is to pay \$100 for this land out of Appropriation 47.

A letter from Dr. S. G. Dixon state health commissioner again telling council to get busy on a sewage disposal plan was read. Dr. Dixon said the need for action was urgent and said he wanted action at the next meeting toward securing a site for the plant.

Mr. Duggan said he would get together with the engineer and try to find a site. The commissioner will be so informed.

Assistant Solicitor Younkin reported that he hadn't done very well on collecting paving assessments. Lien had been filed on everything he said.

Mayor Marletta reported the suspension of a policeman for 20 days. We had some trouble with one of our policemen and I suspended him for 20 days. I put Bert Ritchey on the told council. The cop's name was not mentioned.

A letter from Mrs. Saparona complained because her cellar was flooded during the recent high water was referred to Mr. Duggan.

Councilman Guyen was the only absentee.

GUARD WATER WORKS

Keep Watch Day and Night at Scottsdale Reservoir.

SCOTTSDALE Feb. 13.—The Citizens' Water Company has placed six guards at the Scottsdale reservoir three by day and three by night. To protect the men from the extreme cold weather temporary quarters have been built.

Just why the guards have been placed is not stated but it is a protective step in line with those taken by water companies all over the country. Superintendent John A. Burton refused to discuss the matter last night.

The opinion is that the guards are to prevent the damaging of the reservoir by any fanatic in case of war with Germany.

Last week the Connellsburg Water Company received word to close its plant to all visitors.

STORM FIR IN LEAD.

Twice as Many Births as Deaths During Past Month.

The report of Miss Clara Baker, deputy registrar of vital statistics, for the month of January, shows a total of 48 births as against 22 deaths in her district which consists of Connellsburg, Connellsburg township and Bullskin township.

In this town there were 37 births and 16 deaths, in Connellsburg town 14 births and 3 deaths, and in Bullskin township 4 births and 3 deaths.

Stamps Florida Fruit Box.

Dr. C. D. Peterson, who is in Tarpon Bay, Fla., sent his friends some of Florida's choicest grape fruit and oranges.

CURFEW ORDINANCE TO KEEP KIDS OFF STREETS AT NIGHT

Culture Club Women Get Council to Try Regulating Children's Playtime.

BADLY NEEDED, THEY SAY

Parents Ought to Keep Their Young Ones at Home. But They Don't. Dr. Katherine Wakefield Tells Council; Hard to Enforce, Mr. West Says.

A delegation of five Women's Culture Club members Monday night urged council to favorable action toward a curfew ordinance the idea of which is to keep children off the streets at night. Assistant Solicitor F. E. Younkin was instructed to draw up an ordinance embodying the Culture Club's ideas on the subject by the next meeting of council.

The curfew law advocates consisted of Dr. Katherine Wakefield, Mrs. T. W. Francis, Mrs. W. R. Clepper, Mrs. W. H. Marleca, and Mrs. G. L. C. Richardson. Dr. Wakefield and Mrs. Francis presented the matter.

Something ought to be done, Dr. Wakefield said to keep small children off the streets at night. The parents ought to keep them home she said but they don't. She suggested that children under 14 be required to be home by 9 o'clock in summer time and by 10 o'clock in winter unless accompanied by parents or other adults.

Mrs. Francis said the curfew idea was not a new one but that she had hopes of its being adopted because this council is different from other councils before which the matter had been brought. Naturally the councilmen sat up and took notice at these kind words. Mrs. Francis went on to say that one particularly fine thing this council had done was the appropriation of \$500 for playgrounds, playgrounds and a curfew law go arm in arm she said.

Another member of the delegation remarked that a curfew law had worked admirably in South Connells

SECOND ANNUAL EXPOSITION IS A BIG SUCCESS

Close to 3,250 Attend During Week; Saturday Proves Biggest Night.

LAST OF PRIZES GIVEN

Mrs. Olive Fore Wins Trip to the Inauguration Given by William Sellers; Ernest McClintock of South Side Gets \$10 in Gold; Other Awards

The second annual Industrial Exposition conducted by the Business & Professional Men's Association closed Saturday night in a "blaze of glory." The largest crowd of the entire week attended, completely surprising the committee which expected a falling off in the attendance. Over 850 people were present at the armory.

Every booth ran out of samples. Exhibitors expressed the belief that the exposition will prove a great help to business here. That the exposition is becoming more popular is shown by the increase in attendance over that of last year. The total attendance for the week reached the 3,250 mark.

All the tickets bought during the week were good for prizes Saturday night. The stubs retained by the exposition committee were all put into a large postboard box, the glass jar being too small to hold all, and from these the winners for the evening were drawn.

Ten dollars in gold, given away by the association, was won by Ernest McClintock, 1013 Sycamore street. Ernest is just a little fellow, and it took him quite a little while to figure out the big number on his ticket, but when he did, he made a dash for the steps to the balcony where the prize winners received their certificates.

Miss Gertrude Sheetz of 109 W. Washington avenue, won a 25-pound sack of candy donated by the Tri-State Candy Company.

Other prizes were awarded as follows: three bottles of toilet water, Loughey Drug Company; Miss Edith Hyatt, 512 Vine street; five pounds Melrose coffee, Westmoreland Grocery Company; Miss Mary Katherine Fleming, 725 South Arch street; box Sparrow chocolates, Tri-State Candy Company; Mrs. Cuneo, 211 E. Crawford avenue; towel rack, William Sellers, Dr. M. H. Koehler, 325 South Pittsburg street; two pounds peanut brittle, Tri-State Candy Company; Mrs. P. R. Weimer, 300 West road, lady's umbrella, Kobacker's, R. O. Claybaugh, a member of the orchestra; \$3 credit slip at the Rapport-Fastner Furniture Company; C. R. Miller, 513 North Pittsburg street; one pound peanut brittle, the Tri-State Candy Company; Calvina Wilson, 605 Highland avenue; 25 pound sack of Pittsburg flour, Perry & Henderson, Miss Margaret Kennedy; lady's kid gloves, W. N. Leche, Miss Jean Porter 306 Willis road.

A new Method Gas Range was given away by the Anderson Hardware Company. A glass jar was filled with shot and placed on exhibition all during the week. The person who guessed nearest the correct number of shot was given the stove. H. L. Silcox, with a guess of 23,500 was nearest to the right number, there being 23,565 in the jar. J. P. Burns, of Leisenring, guessed 23,587.

The prize winners in the afternoon were: 25 pound sack of Pittsburg flour, Perry & Henderson, Mrs. M. B. Green, 512 Vine street; dollar box of Sparrow chocolates, Tri-State Candy Company; Mrs. H. G. May, East Park Addition; Another. The peanut brittle was divided into three prizes of one pound each, all donated by the Tri-State Candy company. One pound was won by Mrs. H. G. May, East Park Addition; another by Mrs. C. Ranker, 204 Fairview avenue; and the third pound by Carl Floto, 116 Porter avenue.

Perhaps, the prize that a majority of persons at the armory were most interested in was the free trip to the inauguration of President Wilson at Washington, D. C., offered by William Sellers. This was won by Miss Olive Fore, of North Arch street.

Mr. Sellers had intended to award the trip to the person holding the number corresponding to one he had under a star in his pocket. The numbers ran to 5,000 but as that many slips had not been signed the plan could not be carried out. All the stubs were placed in the glass bowl and the one signed by Miss Fore was drawn.

Vocal numbers were given by Miss Elizabeth Anderson and music was furnished by Kifer's orchestra.

FARMERS MEET

Executive Committee Is Named for Ensuing Year.

At a meeting of the Fayette county farmers held Saturday in the court house, Uniontown, nine members of the executive committee for the ensuing year were elected as follows: E. Arnold, Franklin township; Samuel Harris, North Union township; James A. Stuckslager, Jefferson township; Eli Rider, Spring Hill township; Albert S. Gaddis, North Union township; Ida Vail, German township; William M. Thompson, Menallen township; C. L. Boyd, Connellsville township; and John S. Carroll, Dunbar township. The committee will meet Saturday morning, March 17, at 10 o'clock in Uniontown, for an all day session to organize and adopt the farm projects planned for the coming year.

About 70 farmers attended. County Farm Agent P. E. Dougherty presented the annual report of the Fayette County Farm Bureau and there was general discussion of the problems of agriculture in Fayette county and of the projects to be worked up during the year.

Licensed to Wed.

George David Galley and Marie Louise Hartwig, both of Mount Pleasant, were granted a license to wed in Cumberland Saturday.

DIES THREE WEEKS AFTER HER SISTER

Mrs. Emma C. Boor Passes Away Suddenly at Home on East Murphy Avenue.

While sitting in a chair at her home in East Murphy avenue, Mrs. Emma C. Boor, 51 years old, wife of Albert T. Boor, died Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Boor arose Saturday morning at usual time and apparently was in good health. She prepared breakfast for the family and soon afterwards sat down in a chair. She was found dead a few minutes later. A physician was immediately summoned, and on his arrival life was extinct. Heart trouble was the cause.

Mrs. Boor was a sister of Mrs. William C. Newcomer of Morgan, who was stricken with apoplexy Thursday evening, January 25, while milking a cow, death resulting soon afterwards.

Funeral Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence with Rev. J. S. Showers, pastor of the United Brethren Church, of which the deceased was a member, officiating interment in Hill Grove cemetery.

Deceased was born at Morgan, Pa., January 24, 1865, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Keefer. She spent her girlhood days at Morgan. November 14, 1884 she was married to Albert T. Boor, spending virtually all her married life in Connellsville, where she was well and favorably known.

In addition to her husband, Mrs. Boor is survived by two daughters, Misses Edna and Amy Boor at home; four sisters, Mrs. John Keyser of Broad Ford; Mrs. William Channing of Normalville; Mrs. Jacob Ware of Scottdale; Mrs. Mary Stoner of Klamath Falls, Oregon, and three brothers, John Keefer and Lindley Keefer of Scottdale and Christopher Keefer of Morgan.

WEDDED IN "RACS"

Somerset Girl Eloping in Dead of Night Puts on Patched Skirt.

SOMERSET. Feb. 8.—Miss Elsie Ferner of Somerset wore a patched skirt when she was married in Cumberland last week. She telephoned this interesting bit of information from Johnstown today when she requested her mother, Mrs. Grace Ferner, to forward her Sunday-go-to-meeting jacket suit.

"It was in the dead of night when Miss Ferner stole from her bed and dressed for her elopement with John Eldridge Masters, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Masters of Johnstown. Afraid it would attract the attention of her mother, she did not turn on the light. In the darkness she put on a patched skirt. The mistake was discovered on the way to Maryland's Gretna Green, and the bride was quite distressed. But Louckhart Masters didn't waver. Nothing daunted by such a trifling defect in feminine attire, he insisted that since the mistake was made the solemnizing of the ceremony should not be delayed. And Miss Ferner agreed.

As the train sped on toward Cumberland, he reminded his fiancee that she had often asked the relatives what she would be married in as she repeated "silk, satin, calico, rags" until the last and fatal petal of the favorite flower of fortune was reached.

After the marriage the bride got a new skirt. Returning from their honeymoon the young couple are visiting Mr. Master's parents in Johnstown.

JEWS GIVE \$175

Another Contribution Made to Fund for War Relief.

Connellsville Jews have again contributed a large sum of money to the cause of Jewish relief. According to a report just issued from Herbert H. Lehman, treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee, \$175 has been received from this community to aid Jews in war-torn Europe.

The American committee has undertaken to raise \$10,000,000 for the European war sufferers. The community of Connellsville is doing its share," the report says, "but the good work must continue, if these thousands of starving people are to be saved."

This is only one of the contributions of Connellsville Jews to the work. Time and again they have sent large sums of money to the New York committee to be used for war relief. A system of weekly contributions is in force here and several affairs have been given for the benefit of the Jewish sufferers across the ocean.

FIRE DELAYS TRAIN.

Penny Passenger, Due Here at 7:17, Does Not Arrive Until 10:40.

Executive Committee Is Named for Ensuing Year.

At a meeting of the Fayette county farmers held Saturday in the court house, Uniontown, nine members of the executive committee for the ensuing year were elected as follows: E. Arnold, Franklin township; Samuel Harris, North Union township; James A. Stuckslager, Jefferson township; Eli Rider, Spring Hill township; Albert S. Gaddis, North Union township; Ida Vail, German township; William M. Thompson, Menallen township; C. L. Boyd, Connellsville township; and John S. Carroll, Dunbar township. The committee will meet Saturday morning, March 17, at 10 o'clock in Uniontown, for an all day session to organize and adopt the farm projects planned for the coming year.

About 70 farmers attended. County Farm Agent P. E. Dougherty presented the annual report of the Fayette County Farm Bureau and there was general discussion of the problems of agriculture in Fayette county and of the projects to be worked up during the year.

Licensed to Wed.

George David Galley and Marie Louise Hartwig, both of Mount Pleasant, were granted a license to wed in Cumberland Saturday.

PROBE TALK TAKES UP ALL THE TIME OF LEGISLATURE

Practically No Other Business Accomplished by Either House or Senate.

ROAD MEN ARE ACTIVE

Delegations From Various Parts of the State Come to See Highway Department in Regard to Permanent Highways; Black Announces Plans.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—After a week of strenuous endeavor on the part of the anti-administration leaders, the Sprout probe resolution finally passed the Senate by a vote of 29 to 19. The end of the fight came in the Senate Tuesday. The House acted promptly. The resolution was sent to the Appropriations committee of the lower branch of the legislature, and the bill was introduced.

If the plans of the anti-administration leaders are successful it will be forced to a vote on Tuesday.

The probe talk has blanketed all other lines of endeavor. The Legislature as yet has accomplished nothing worth while.

The House has passed just one bill—that permitting

York county to construct a new almshouse.

In the Senate a number of minor measures have passed.

On the House side Assemblyman Phillips of Clearfield has been pro-

posed in resolutions directed against Senator Penrose. One of his resolu-

tions demands that the senior senator from Pennsylvania spend all his time in Washington. The other asks the Legislator to repudiate Senator Pen-

rose's declaration in Pittsburgh recent-

ly that he would "hobble and drive

President Wilson from the floor of the

United States Senate if the executive

attempted to make another address

before the body." Neither of the reso-

lutions passed.

During the week the Governor nomi-

nated Senator Frank B. Black as super-

intendent of the Department of Public

Printing and Binding. No action was taken.

The printing department being without a

head, both the House and the Senate

passed a concurrent resolution intro-

duced by Senator Crow, directing that

the chief clerk be the head of the de-

partment whenever a vacancy existed

in the office of superintendent. The

attorney general's office intimates that

the resolution is really an amendment

to the law creating a department of

public printing and is therefore de-

fective from a legal point of view.

During the week a number of delega-

tions from various parts of the state

came to see the Highway Depart-

ment relative to the construction of per-

manent highways. Chief among the

delegations was that backing the pro-

posed Perry Highway connecting Erie

and Pittsburgh. The Pennsylvania

consuls of the Lincoln Highway asso-

ciation were also in session in Harris-

burg.

To his callers State Highway Com-

misioner Frank B. Black intimated that

much more road work could be

done in Pennsylvania were the coun-

ties themselves to join hands with the

state. Twice the amount of work

would result if each county would

duplicate the amount appropriated to

that county from the state highway

fund. As it is, it would seem, many

counties expect the state to build their

roads in their entirety, but inasmuch

as there are 10,300 miles of highway

in the system belonging to the state

not less than \$204,000,000 would be

required to complete the entire mile-

age. The highway department is pre-

paring for a busy season. It will do

more road construction in 1917-18

than ever before in its history, and as

the Legislature will undoubtedly give

it the automobile license money for

road maintenance, much work will be

done along this line.

Anti-administration forces say the

Sprout probe resolution will certainly

be passed the coming week.

EVERTON FIREMEN MEET

Newly Elected Chief, Dr. M. A. Noon, Entertains Company.

The officers and men of the Everson

fire department were entertained last

week in the Tyrone hall at Everson

by Dr. M. A. Noon, recently elected

chief of the department.

Howard D. Barkell was the principal

speaker of the evening. Mr. Barkell,

who is leader of the Everson

switch & signal works at Swissvale.

CITY PLANTS ARE READY TO ASSIST U.S. IF WAR COMES

Government's Inquiries Show Connellsville Could Supply Many Things.

MANUFACTURERS WILLING

Bullets, Shrapnel, Machinery and Foodstuffs Among the Many War Supplies That Could Be Made Here for Use in Equipping an Army.

Efforts to find out just what Connellsville could do in the way of supplying munitions and supplies in case of war are being made by various organizations working in co-operation with the government. Inquiries of various sorts have been received by manufacturing plants here this week, and in all cases promptly has been made. Connellsville manufacturers would do their part in equipping an army and navy, just as Connellsville men would be willing to sacrifice their lives, if necessary.

What could you supply in the way of munitions? and Would you be willing to operate your plant for the government's uses on a sliding scale basis in the event of war? are two of the questions asked.

A B Norton superintendent of the Riverside Metal Refining company, received such an inquiry from the American Hardware Manufacturers' association which is working with the War Department to discover what its members could supply in the way of bullets, shells, shrapnel, rifle cartridges, guns and other fighting equipment. The South Side plant with its facilities for making solder, babbitt and other composition metals, could do a great deal to keep up the supply of bullets and shrapnel. Mr. Norton has had several requests to supply shrapnel for the European belligerents but declined the business.

The Connellsville Machine & Car Supply company was recently notified in a general way to get things ready in case its services were needed in the event of war. This concern is well equipped for manufacturing the machinery in use at munition plants. The actual shrapnel or shells could not be made here, but the "machining" could be done.

The Connellsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply company is also equipped for munition making to a certain extent, but it is not likely that those in charge will take up any work of the kind, except in time of great need.

Boys Porter & company is another firm which has received inquiries as to size of plant capacity in event of war, number of men employed, and kind of apparatus and machinery.

It is not likely however, that the Boys Porter plant would be turned into a munition works. It is not adapted to munition making and it would be necessary to install new machinery to manufacture even the smallest shell used by the government, a 3-inch one. Then too, the pumps manufactured here are used in munition plants, and it would be necessary to continue to make them. In case of extremity, nevertheless, machinery might be installed and a night shift put on to turn out shells.

Connellsville could supply shells, shrapnel, bullets, munition-making machinery and foodstuffs, if necessary.

Since shortly after the outbreak of the war in Europe, thousands of men in this country have learned how to make machinery for the manufacture of shells, armament, munitions, and the like, even a greater number of people, including men and women have become proficient in the operation of these machines. Two years ago there were not enough mechanics outside ordnance shops in this country qualified to distinguish a shrapnel shell from a 22-calibre cartridge to make a supernumerary guard. Furthermore hundreds of inventors and engineers have been busy designing, and developing undersized air craft.

BURNED TO DEATH

Daughter Finds Mother Lying in An Open Grave.

Lying in an open grave with her clothes burning Mrs Alice Kirby 73 years old was found dead Friday morning about 10 o'clock at her home at Standard by her daughter Mrs William Brinkley of Longwood. Mrs Brinkley went to her mother's home about three times a week to look after household duties which her mother was unable to perform and it was on one of her usual visits that she discovered the body.

After extinguishing the flames and discovering that the aged woman was dead the body was removed to Reichman's undertaking rooms at Mount Pleasant. Coroner James S. Hawkins viewed the body and expressed the belief that the woman was stricken with heart failure and fell into the open fire. It is thought she had only been in the fire for a short time when she was discovered by Mrs. Brinkley.

Mrs Kirby resided with her two sons John and Paul Kirby both being at work when the accident occurred. The funeral will take place Monday morning from St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Mount Pleasant with interment in St. Joseph's cemetery.

She died for \$15,000.

In a suit filed against the Baltimore & Ohio railroad yesterday \$15,000 is asked for the death of Frank J Hart, a freight brakeman of Connellsville, who was fatally injured at Morgantown last November 15. The plaintiffs in the action are Martin Hart, administrator of the estate of Frank Hart deceased for Margaret Hart and Martin Hart surviving parents of the deceased.

FEW CHANGES IN NEW GAME CODE

Idea Is to Codify Existing Laws Rather Than Add New Ones.

HARRISBURG Feb 8.—With the introduction in the House of the new game code by Representative William of Armstrong county, the bill appropriating the hunters license funds to the protection and propagation of game introduced by Representative Richard Powell in the House the new bounty bill introduced by Senator C. A. Snyder and the new non-resident hunters license bill introduced by Senator T. Larry Eby are the program of legislation regarding game as contemplated by the game commission is fairly complete. These bills have not been submitted as yet to the representatives of the allied sportsmen or organizations of the state in their present form but will be so submitted in the very near future.

The new game code is the most important of the measures as yet introduced and its purpose is rather to codify existing laws than to make any radical changes. It does make many changes in the seasons and bag limits in regard to seasons the code provides the following seasons for game birds and animals.

OPEN SEASON
Wild Turkey—November 10 to November 23.

Ruffed grouse, English ringneck or Mongolian pheasant, Virginia or Hungarian quail, gray, black or fox squirrel, woodcock, wild rabbits and hares—October 15 to November 25.

Snipe, rail, coots, mudhens, red birds, sandpipers, actites, curlew and shore birds—September 1 to November 31.

Wild water fowl—September 1 to January 31.

The code gives permission to any property owner to kill a bear actually doing damage to live stock person or property and authorizes the game commission to remove any deer, bear or rabbit that may be destroying property.

BOROUGH SPENDS \$73

Martleyburg Reports Few Expenditures During the Past Year.

Martleyburg borough spent only \$73.42 during the past year according to the report filed Wednesday by the borough auditor. The receipts amounted to \$166.23 leaving a balance in the treasury of \$91.86 or more than enough to pay the borough's expenses in 1917 at the same rate as last year. Among the expenditures were fees of 56 cents to the treasurer \$3.29 to the tax collector \$2.50 to the secretary of the board of health, \$2.70 to the constable and \$54.17 to two street commissioners. In addition to these salaries the only other expense was \$10 for water rent.

The auditor of Believeron borough yesterday filed their annual report showing a balance of \$5,913.98 in the general fund and a balance of \$1,045.04 in the sinking fund on last January 16. The total resources of the borough are given as \$13,142.98 and the liabilities \$27,500.00.

RAY SHAW TO RETURN

Will Become Ticket Agent at R. & O. Station Here.

RAY SHAW Baltimore & Ohio ticket agent at Morgantown for over a year has been promoted to be city ticket agent here succeeding S. J. Tipton February 15 the prospective bride eloped to Cumberland with Mrs. Tipton a traveling agent with headquarters in Washington D. C. Mr. Shaw prior to going to Morgantown where he succeeded Mr. Tipton was eight ticks a clerk at the Connellsville office. He is a Connellsville boy and his many friends are glad to learn of his rapid promotion.

Mr. Shaw will be succeeded at Morgantown by J. W. Medford night ticket clerk at the city office up until a few weeks ago. Since that time he has been an extra telegrapher for the company. Robert Dull who has been night ticket clerk here during Mr. Medford's absence will continue in that capacity.

FOUND DEAD IN ROAD

Body of Woman Stricken With Apoplexy Discovered at White.

The dead body of Mrs Lydia Kelley, 40 years old was found Wednesday morning in the road near White post office where she had been stricken with apoplexy while on her way home from the store there. She had been shopping and 15 minutes after she left the store for her home, about a mile away Cyrus White discovered the body. The body was removed to her residence by Undertaker S. C. Brooks. She is survived by her husband, Samuel Kelley and four children.

WANTS FLAG DISPLAYED.

Ioster Critchfield Asks Mean Tidier to Show His Patriotism.

Foster Critchfield proprietor of a cigar stand on Pittsburg street asks that the person who took his flag the night Company D returned from the border return it or hang it out himself to show his patriotism. Critchfield says if the present owner of the flag does not wish to display it he would like to have it back so that he can do so himself.

Flags are slow to appear in the cut. Only a few are displayed.

ARMY AIDS NEEDY ONES.

Captain L. N. Phelps of the Salvation Army who discovered several cases of need during the cold wave of this week has issued coat and groceries to the families worthy of aid. Captain Phelps also took care of several homeless men at his residence at Scottsdale.

Shoes for \$15,000.

In a suit filed against the Baltimore & Ohio railroad yesterday \$15,000 is asked for the death of Frank J Hart, a freight brakeman of Connellsville, who was fatally injured at Morgantown last November 15. The plaintiffs in the action are Martin Hart, administrator of the estate of Frank Hart deceased for Margaret Hart and Martin Hart surviving parents of the deceased.

CHURCH IS GUTTED AND HOUSE BURNED AT DAWSON TODAY

Loss of About \$2,300 Caused by Conflagrations During the Morning.

BLAZES DUE TO STOVES

Presbyterian Church Ignites From an Overheated Gas Stove Which Had Not Been Jammed Out. Lodge at St. James Park is Badly Damaged

Two fires in and near Dawson Saturday morning both caused by overheated stoves caused damage amounting to about \$2,300. The Presbyterian church at St. James Park the other one of Connellsville's brickies, Mrs. Ward Ringel chairman of the executive committee in charge.

Miss Mary Springer president of the circle presided Rev. W. H. Gladden

in memory of the William P.

Kirk Post No. 104 Grand Army of the Republic joined with prayer.

The singing of the Little Hymn of the Republic in the afternoon followed.

The next portal was dedicated to a reading Out Ring by Mrs. David Ritchie a member of the circle.

Rev. H. C. Jeffers

and Rev. W. H. Gladden

closed the service.

The celebration was given under the auspices of the Ladies Circle with Mrs.

Ward Ringel chairman of the

executive committee in charge.

Miss Mary Springer president of the

circle presided Rev. W. H. Gladden

in memory of the William P.

Kirk Post No. 104 Grand Army of the

Republic joined with prayer.

The singing of the Little Hymn of the

Republic in the afternoon followed.

The next portal was dedicated to a

reading Out Ring by Mrs. David

Ritchie a member of the circle.

Rev. H. C. Jeffers

and Rev. W. H. Gladden

closed the service.

The celebration was given under the

auspices of the Ladies Circle with Mrs.

Ward Ringel chairman of the

executive committee in charge.

Miss Mary Springer president of the

circle presided Rev. W. H. Gladden

in memory of the William P.

Kirk Post No. 104 Grand Army of the

Republic joined with prayer.

The singing of the Little Hymn of the

Republic in the afternoon followed.

The next portal was dedicated to a

reading Out Ring by Mrs. David

Ritchie a member of the circle.

Rev. H. C. Jeffers

and Rev. W. H. Gladden

closed the service.

The celebration was given under the

auspices of the Ladies Circle with Mrs.

Ward Ringel chairman of the

executive committee in charge.

Miss Mary Springer president of the

circle presided Rev. W. H. Gladden

in memory of the William P.

Kirk Post No. 104 Grand Army of the

Republic joined with prayer.

The singing of the Little Hymn of the

Republic in the afternoon followed.

The next portal was dedicated to a

reading Out Ring by Mrs. David

Ritchie a member of the circle.

Rev. H. C. Jeffers

and Rev. W. H. Gladden

closed the service.

The celebration was given under the

auspices of the Ladies Circle with Mrs.

Ward Ringel chairman of the

executive committee in charge.

Miss Mary Springer president of the

circle presided Rev. W. H. Gladden

in memory of the William P.

Kirk Post No. 104 Grand Army of the

Republic joined with prayer.

The singing of the Little Hymn of the

Republic in the afternoon followed.

The next portal was dedicated to a

reading Out Ring by Mrs. David

Ritchie a member of the circle.

Rev. H. C. Jeffers

and Rev. W. H. Gladden

closed the service.

The celebration was given under the

auspices of the Ladies Circle with Mrs.

Ward Ringel chairman of the

executive committee in charge.

Miss Mary Springer president of the

circle presided Rev. W. H. Gladden

in memory of the William P.

Kirk Post No. 104 Grand Army of the

GREAT INTEREST, MUCH ACTIVITY SHOWN IN GREENE

In Options and Shaping Up
Prospective Deals in
Coal Lands.

FARMS FOR PLANT SITES

Bought by the Buckeye Coal Company
and Optioned for The H. C. Frick
Coke Company, Both Provided With
River and Rail Shipping Facilities.

While there has been no actual transaction in Greene county coal lands during the past week there is unabated interest and activity among those who are shaping up prospective deals.

J. V. Thompson has been spending much of his time in Waynesburg recently securing options on tracts of coal northwest of Waynesburg, adjoining some of his own holdings, with the expectation of selling these tracts together with his own holdings. Other parties have been similarly engaged in other parts of the country.

Tests are being continued on what is known as the "Smith Creek Block" which has been under option for some time. Seven of the tests have been completed, with two others nearing completion. When the cores have been removed from the last two, which are on the farms of F. M. Patterson and Ira Spragg, the work of testing this block will be done. A decision relative to the purchase of this block is expected at any time.

The 365-acre tract in Cumberland township recently purchased by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company is being prospected, with a view to determining the location of a development operation. This will be conducted through the Buckeye Coal Company, a subsidiary corporation. This company recently purchased the surface of the T. P. Warner and the H. E. Jenkins farms in Cumberland township upon which it is understood the initial mining operations will be located. These farms lie north of Little Whiteley creek and front on the Monongahela river. The mining plant will be located at a point which will provide facilities for shipment by both river and rail.

The Thomas Hartley farm of 240 acres, one and one-half miles south of Rice's Landing is said to be under option to the Frick Company as an intended site for one of the big mining operations for the development of the 32,000-acre tract recently acquired in Jefferson and Cumberland townships. A corps of engineers under the direction of Assistant Chief Engineer Brownfield has been in the field with headquarters at Jefferson since the consummation of the deal last December, making farm line and other surveys.

A staff of attorneys have in the meantime been engaged in verifying the abstracts of title and perfecting the legal details preceding the final transfer of the properties.

The Tult-Wort block in Cumberland township purchased some weeks ago by Attorney Willis F. Cook of Pittsburgh, through Attorneys W. J. Johnson and B. J. Tult of Uniontown, is understood to have been acquired for the Pittsburgh Steel Company.

Some of the options on the small tracts necessary to round out the large blocks for which deals are pending, are reported to have been taken up to \$500 an acre. That consideration obtains in only a small number of prospective transactions, it is said.

SUES RECEIVERS

Would Recover on Contract With United Fire Brick Company.

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 14.—The county commissioners by County Solicitor Lima V. Phillips today filed a suit in the Common Pleas court against T. B. Palmer, Harry Wayel and F. E. Markell, receivers of the United Fire Brick company of Uniontown. The suit is to recover \$1,265.14 with interest from last November 22, which the commissioners claim is due the county on a contract with the brick company.

It is alleged that the brick company made an agreement with the commissioners to furnish brick at the Frick siding at Sarah works for use on the Lourne township road, guaranteeing delivery. On account of the failure of the brick company to make delivery of the brick, it is alleged, the work was held up and Hobbsell & Price, the contractors, were given a verdict against the county for \$1,265.14 for damage sustained by the delay in the delivery of the brick. It is to recover this amount that the suit against the brick company has been filed by the county commissioners.

MINE OWNER LIABLE.

For Injuries Resulting from Failure to Provide Shelter Holes.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has decided that the requirement under the Pennsylvania laws that shelter holes shall be provided on all main haulage roads in bituminous coal mines on which hauling is done by machinery applies to all such roads without regard to width.

The mine owner is not relieved from liability for injury resulting to a miner through failure to comply with this law, although the duty is devolved by the law upon the mine foreman to see that such holes are cut.

Watson to Become Operator.
Harry H. Watson, former manager of the West Virginia division of the Consolidation Coal Company, has purchased for purposes of development eight hundred acres of Sewickly coal on the Western Maryland Railroad in Marion county, W. Va., close to Helen's Run development of the Consolidation Coal Company.

IRON OUTPUT IS MUCH REDUCED

January's Total Smallest in Eleven Months; Daily Average Lowest Since November, 1915.

The falling off in pig iron production in November and December continued through January with the result that last month's output of coke and anthracite pig iron was the smallest since February, 1916. Last month's average production was the smallest since November, 1915, says The Daily Iron Trade. On the last day of January, 310 furnaces were in blast, a gain of only one over the number active December 31. On November 30, 322 furnaces were active, while on October 31, 328 were in blast.

The total production of coke and anthracite pig iron in January was 3,159,339 tons, compared with 3,184,178 tons in December, a loss of 24,339 tons.

The daily average for January being 101,930, and for December, 102,715 tons. This decrease in production is due entirely to the steel works or non-merchant furnaces, which produced only 2,297,364 tons in January, compared with 2,331,788 tons in December, a net loss of 34,392 tons. The total production of merchant furnaces in January shows a gain of 12,268 tons, the figures for January and December being 818,574 tons and 807,618 tons respectively.

Slagel output continues to decline, the loss for January being 5,101 tons. The total production of slagel in January was 14,096 tons, compared with 19,197 tons in December and 22,663 tons in November. There were 28,475 tons of ferro produced in January, a gain of 2,898 tons compared with December, with 25,577 tons.

Nine merchant furnaces were placed in blast last month, while seven were taken off the active list, making a net gain of two. The steel works furnaces show a loss of one, seven having been put in operation, while eight were taken off the active list.

COMPETITION FOR MEN AFTER WAR

Immigration Commissioner Convincing That Industrial Nations Will Bid Against Each Other for Labor.

In an address in Pittsburgh recently Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner of the United States, discussed industrial conditions throughout the world following the close of the European war. On the question of labor supply he said in part:

"Of one thing I am quite satisfied: there is going to be a big competition for men all over the world. Canada has lost heavily, and she will try to draw people from the United States, as well as from England. Mexico will probably be at peace, and while she is not inviting immigration, she will try to break up the big monopolistic land holdings in that country, and provide land for settlers."

"The same is true of Australia, Germany and France will do all they can to keep the people at home, because of the shortage of able-bodied men. It may be, and it is most likely, that European countries will do all they can even through legislation, to keep their own men at home for the reconstruction period."

"On the other hand, I expect to see thousands of able-bodied foreigners leave the United States for Europe, when peace comes. The steamship companies report that 1,000,000 such are already planning to return. Instead of a surplus of labor there is going to be a universal shortage. Should Europe and Canada adopt comprehensive land policies it is quite possible that the United States will be confronted with a permanent shortage of labor."

MUST OBEY LAWS

Continued Violations of Child Labor Laws Will Not Be Tolerated.

Following receipt of notice from the State Department of Labor and Industry, Factory Inspector James S. Darr announced that he will strictly enforce the child labor and female employment laws in the future. No longer will ignorance of the law be permitted to stand as an excuse.

Not caring to press employers who violated the law, Mr. Darr has merely warned them, but his superiors have instructed that the laws must be enforced; that ignorance of the law is no longer an excuse to stand now.

Mr. Darr cites a case where a railroad employee boys under 18 years on what is known as the "pig track." It is unlawful for any company to employ anyone under 18 in what are termed hazardous occupations. The "pig track" comes under this head. The boys have now been dismissed but employing them the company laid itself open to fines of from \$50 to \$500 for each violation. A half dozen charges could have been brought before an alderman for each boy employed, Inspector Darr says.

The provision of the child labor law requiring copies of the act to be conspicuously displayed about work rooms, is another that is flagrantly violated.

Laxity in the enforcement of the laws fixing the hours of female labor will no longer be tolerated, Mr. Darr states.

A recent bulletin from the department gives Mr. Darr and the other inspectors supervision over half-cabins, yards surrounding them and delivery wagons of such plants.

Take Over Coal & Coke Mines. The West Virginia Coal & Coke Company has been organized largely by New York capitalists to acquire the Davis Colliery Company and other coal property holdings of Coal & Coke railroad and the Roaring Creek & Belington railroad.

Cleveland Seizes Coal. The director of public utilities of Cleveland seized several car loads of coal a few days ago and detailed policemen to man an engine to haul

Coal Freight Rates

TO EASTERN POINTS		ORIGINATING DISTRICT			
Destination	Pittsburgh	W. Va.	Ohio	Pittsburgh	Latrobe
Baltimore, Md.	\$2.00	\$1.85	\$1.75	\$1.60	
Chester, Pa.	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.50	
Harrisburg, Pa.	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.50	
Johnstown, Pa.	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.50	
Lebanon, Pa.	1.90	1.75	1.60	1.50	
New York, N. Y.	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.50	
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.50	
Scranton, Pa.	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.50	
South Bethlehem, Pa.	2.10	1.95	1.80	1.60	
Syracuse, N. Y.	2.10	1.95	1.80	1.70	
TO ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.					
Greenwich, Pa., for Export	1.75	1.60	1.45	1.35	
St. George, N. Y., Coal Plaza	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.25	
St. George, N. Y., for Export	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.25	
St. Louis, Mo.	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.50	
St. Paul, Minn.	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.50	
Charleston, W. Va.	1.75	1.60	1.45	1.35	
Canton, Ohio, for Export	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.50	
To ALASKA via P. R. R.					
Seattle, Wash.	2.25	2.10	1.95	1.85	
Portland, Ore.	2.25	2.10	1.95	1.85	
San Francisco, Calif.	2.25	2.10	1.95	1.85	
Currie's Bay, Salto, Pier.	1.75	1.60	1.45	1.35	
Currie's Bay, Balt., Pier.	1.75	1.60	1.45	1.35	

The rate from the Fairmont District to Johnstown is 1.50. The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the South Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, from points on the Pittsburgh & Dixie & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to all points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh & Dixie, and the Monongahela River railroad, from the Pittsburgh & Dixie to Point Marion, Pa.

The Pittsburg District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale, south to and including Brownsville and Braddock, or the Pittsburgh & Dixie, and on the Monongahela River railroad, eastward to Dawson on the Latrobe & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southward to and including Brownsville on the New York Central line.

The Pittsburgh District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of R. Madala, on the Pittsburgh & Dixie & Charleston and all Monongahela River railroad points east of Dickerson Run, including Confluence, Franklin, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

The rates from the Fairmont District to Johnstown is 1.50.

The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the South Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, from points on the Pittsburgh & Dixie & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to all points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh & Dixie, and the Monongahela River railroad, eastward to Dawson on the Latrobe & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southward to and including Brownsville on the New York Central line.

The Pittsburgh District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of R. Madala, on the Pittsburgh & Dixie & Charleston and all Monongahela River railroad points east of Dickerson Run, including Confluence, Franklin, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

The rates from the Fairmont District to Johnstown is 1.50.

The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the South Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, from points on the Pittsburgh & Dixie & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to all points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh & Dixie, and the Monongahela River railroad, eastward to Dawson on the Latrobe & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southward to and including Brownsville on the New York Central line.

The Pittsburgh District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of R. Madala, on the Pittsburgh & Dixie & Charleston and all Monongahela River railroad points east of Dickerson Run, including Confluence, Franklin, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

The rates from the Fairmont District to Johnstown is 1.50.

The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the South Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, from points on the Pittsburgh & Dixie & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to all points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh & Dixie, and the Monongahela River railroad, eastward to Dawson on the Latrobe & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southward to and including Brownsville on the New York Central line.

The Pittsburgh District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of R. Madala, on the Pittsburgh & Dixie & Charleston and all Monongahela River railroad points east of Dickerson Run, including Confluence, Franklin, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

The rates from the Fairmont District to Johnstown is 1.50.

The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the South Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, from points on the Pittsburgh & Dixie & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to all points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh & Dixie, and the Monongahela River railroad, eastward to Dawson on the Latrobe & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southward to and including Brownsville on the New York Central line.

The Pittsburgh District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of R. Madala, on the Pittsburgh & Dixie & Charleston and all Monongahela River railroad points east of Dickerson Run, including Confluence, Franklin, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

The rates from the Fairmont District to Johnstown is 1.50.

The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the South Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, from points on the Pittsburgh & Dixie & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to all points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh & Dixie, and the Monongahela River railroad, eastward to Dawson on the Latrobe & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southward to and including Brownsville on the New York Central line.

The Pittsburgh District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of R. Madala, on the Pittsburgh & Dixie & Charleston and all Monongahela River railroad points east of Dickerson Run, including Confluence, Franklin, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

The rates from the Fairmont District to Johnstown is 1.50.

The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the South Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, from points on the Pittsburgh & Dixie & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.